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the civilization of his age. Future studies in the subject-matter of his work will undoubtedly enucleate valuable additions to our acquaintance with the second century.

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*Poeti Latini Minori, testo critico commentato da Gaetano Curcio.*

Vol. II, fasc. 2, *Appendix Vergiliana*, "Dirae," "Lydia," "Ciris." Catania: Francesco Battiato editore, 1908. 8vo, pp. 196.

The second fascicle of the *Appendix Vergiliana* follows the general plan of the first, containing the "Priapea," "Catalepton," "Copa," "Moretum," published in 1905. The appearance in 1907 of the critical edition by Robinson Ellis of the *Appendix Vergiliana* lends a special interest to the problems of the text, and naturally suggests a comparison of the two works from this point of view. There is no evidence that C. had made any use of Ellis' edition, or had even seen it, and the work of the two scholars is therefore independent. For the "Ciris" they are on common ground, and make use of the same MSS; but in the "Dirae" and the "Lydia" the divergence is little short of remarkable. Of the six MSS used by Curcio, and the ten used by Ellis, they have only two in common, viz., Vat. 3252, s. ix (B), and Vat. 3269, s. xv (designated as A by Curcio and as *v* by Ellis). In addition to these Curcio has used the following, all Italian, collated by himself: Vat. 1586, s. xv (C), Vat. Urb. 350 (D), Laurentianus 33, 31, s. xiv (L), containing scholia on the "Dirae," and Laurentianus 39, 18, s. xv. (L<sup>1</sup>). In addition to the two MSS already mentioned Ellis made use of the readings of the following: Paris. 7927, s. x (P), Paris. 8093, s. x (E), Paris. 17177, s. xi (S=Stabulense fragmentum), Bodl. Auct. F. 1, 17, s. xiv (F), Harl. 3963, s. xv (*h*), Mus. Brit. 16562, script. A.D. 1400 (*b*), Monacensis. 18059, s. xi (T), Mellicensis, s. xi (M). It is difficult to see on what principle Curcio selected his MSS, other than their convenient location in Italy. A glance at his critical apparatus is sufficient to show that, of his six MSS, all Italian, the last five ACDLL<sup>1</sup> are closely related to each other and to *b* of Ellis' list, and are clearly descended from a common ancestor of a relatively late date. Their consensus alone has real value. His apparatus, therefore, compared with that of Ellis is one-sided and defective. Ellis, on the other hand, gives from the family bACDLL<sup>1</sup>, just mentioned, the readings of *b* A, which are fairly representative of the group, and the following MSS of the eleventh century or earlier, TMSPE, of considerable independent value. Although Curcio's apparatus is not representative, his collations of D C L L<sup>1</sup> have been made with care and will be useful to students of the "Dirae" and "Lydia." In dealing with the text of the three poems Curcio has been on the whole conservative

and in a considerable number of passages has returned from the conjectures of previous editors to MS readings. To the "Lydia" he has appended the verses contained in Laurent. 33, 31, which, however, have a curious rather than a real value, as examples of late mediaeval guess-work.

The somewhat lengthy introductions to the poems include a literary analysis; a discussion of the metrical features of each, with statistics as to the various verse forms, caesurae, etc.; a section on language and style; and a complete collection of literary parallels from late republican and Augustan poets, especially from Lucilius, Lucretius, Catullus, and Vergil for the "Dirae" and "Lydia," and from Lucretius, Catullus, Vergil, Ovid, Propertius, Malius, and the other poems of the *Appendix* for the "Ciris." Most of this material, part of which is original, and part compiled from other sources, will be found useful and leads up to the debated question of the authorship and date of the poems. In the light of his own studies and those of other scholars, his conclusions are briefly as follows: that the "Dirae" and "Lydia" are the work of a single author, who is not Vergil, and who may from internal evidence be assigned to the "Catullian or pre-Vergilian" period; that the author of the "Ciris" cannot be identified, but that he was an imitator of Vergil. These conclusions are negative and safe.

In his commentary, which is relatively free from the unnecessary erudition with which learned commentaries are often overloaded, he confines himself for the most part to the elucidation of the poet's meaning. Many of the notes, however, strike one as a little elementary for the class of readers who would be likely to consult so pretentious a critical edition.

F. W. SHIPLEY

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*Sancti Aurelii Augustini De Civitate Dei.* Libri xxii. Vol. I, Libri i-xiii. Tertium recognovit B. DOMBART. Leipsic: Teubner, 1909. M. 5.

The late Professor Dombart, who in the course of his long career did so much to advance the study of St. Augustine, had at the time of his death almost completed the first volume of his third edition of the *De Civitate Dei*. This revision was completed and prepared for the press by Alfonsus Kalb.

The *praefatio*, increased from the five pages of the edition of 1877 to twenty-eight, is devoted to a study of the numerous manuscripts of the *De Civitate Dei*, incorporating considerable matter from Hoffmann's edition in the Vienna Corpus, especially the description of L and A examined by him. In conclusion, on the basis of a study of the read-